

THE MONARCH

84 E. WASHINGTON STREET.

High Quality Groceries at Low Prices.

- Fancy New York Corn—nothing better—(new goods), per can, 10c, 3 for 25c. This quality usually sells at 15c per can. Excellent Sweet Corn, 4 cans for 25c.
- New imported French Peas, per can, 16c.
- Good domestic Peas, per can, 15c.
- Quart glass jar Strawberry Jam, 35c (Worth 45c).
- Fancy evaporated Apricots, per lb., 10c.
- Fancy black Prunes, per lb., 8c.
- New California Raisins, 5c.
- Fancy Corsica Citron, per lb., 20c.
- Fancy Michigan Potatoes, per bushel, 30c.
- Laundry Soap, per bar, 2c.
- The best Java and Mocha Coffee in this market—Hoffman House brand, per pound, 35c.
- Golden Rio, per pound, 25c.
- Well known Crushed Java—excellent flavor—per lb., 16c.

GARGAINS IN TEAS.

FINEST QUALITY FRESH MEATS.

MONARCH SUPPLY CO.

84 East Washington St.

BIG 4 ROUTE

INDIANAPOLIS

TO AND FROM

Greensburg, North Vernon, Jeffersonville, Ind.,

AND

LOUISVILLE, KY.

No Change of Cars.

3 Trains in Each Direction Run as Follows:

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Indianapolis, 4:00 a.m., 7:00 a.m., 9:10 p.m.

Arrive Greensburg, 5:20 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

Arrive North Vernon, 5:45 p.m., 8:50 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

Arrive Jeffersonville, 7:30 a.m., 10:40 a.m., 6:35 p.m.

Arrive Louisville, 7:45 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 6:50 p.m.

GOING NORTH.

Leave Louisville, 6:10 a.m., 9:10 a.m., 11:10 p.m.

Leave Jeffersonville, 8:25 a.m., 11:25 a.m., 1:25 a.m.

Leave North Vernon, 9:30 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 2:30 a.m.

Leave Greensburg, 10:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:30 a.m.

Arrive Indianapolis, 11:30 a.m., 4:15 p.m., 11:45 p.m.

Trains of this line arrive at and depart from the Louisville Union Depot.

For tickets and full information call at Big Four Office, No. 1 East Washington Street, or Jackson Place and Union Station.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

C. H. & D. RY.

WILL SELL

SETTLERS' TICKETS

TO VARIOUS POINTS IN

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia,

North and South Carolina, Florida,

Mississippi and Louisiana

AT ABOUT

HALF FARE

—ON—

Tuesday, January 7.

Tickets and information at Union Station and 2 West Washington St.

GEORGE W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

MONOR ROUTE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

SHORTEST LINE TO

CHICAGO THE WEST

AND NORTHWEST

Fullman Vestibule Train Service.

Leave Indianapolis, 12:15 p.m., 12:30 a.m., 7:40 a.m.

Arrive Chicago, 3:30 p.m., 4:30 a.m., 11:40 a.m.

Leave Chicago, 12:15 p.m., 12:30 a.m., 7:40 a.m.

Arrive Indianapolis, 5:15 p.m., 6:15 a.m., 1:20 p.m.

Monon Accommodation (except Sunday) leaves 4:00 p.m., arrives 11:30 a.m.

Chicago Sleeper at west end Union Station, ready at 8:15 p.m.

For tickets and information at Union Station and 2 West Washington St.

GEORGE W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

FLANNER & BUCHANAN

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

We have removed to new and commodious quarters.

Perfect privacy and convenience assured.

Funeral services at home or at the place of interment.

127 North Illinois Street.

HIGH-ONLY

GRADE CIGARS

ONLY

P. L. CHAMBERS

56 West Washington St.

Entrance into Bates House Lobby.

ALDERMEN CURBED.

Made Responsible for All Grants

Voted in Excess of Appropriations.

MONTREAL, Jan. 3.—The new city bill which has just passed the Quebec Legislature provides that hereafter every alderman in excess of available appropriations shall be personally responsible therefor, and shall lose the right of sitting in the City Council for five years. This is done with a view to stopping the reckless extravagance indulged in by aldermen for several years, which has placed the finances of this city in a deplorable condition. It is also provided that the city treasurer shall be personally responsible for every sum of money which he shall pay, knowing it exceeds the appropriations voted by the Council.

WHEN CHINESE ARE CITIZENS.

If Born in This Country Celestials Have Same Rights as Americans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Judge Morrow decided, to-day, in the United States District Court, that every Chinese born in the United States is a citizen thereof. The decision was rendered in the case of Wong Kim Ark, who was born in 1872, in Sacramento, Cal., returned to China a year, and is now refused landing because the collector of the port holds he is not a citizen. The collector will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Against the Telephone Company.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 3.—The Wayne Circuit Court to-day rendered unanimously an important decision in a suit against the Telephone Company. The court held that the company has no right to compel subscribers to sign its contracts; also, that courts must, upon application of subscribers, determine as to what reasonable rates for telephone are. The case will be appealed.

Colder; fair.

Lives of millions of people are saved by the use of the old-fashioned remedy known as Chamberlain's Cough Syrup. It is a warm when overcast.

And Such

Overcoat and Ulster Chances

As This Sale Offers!

Hundreds of fine Kersey, Melton, Beaver and Chinchilla Overcoats and Ulsters, worth \$15, \$18 and \$20 each, and this morning we add fifty fine Imported Shetland and Frieze Ulsters, actual \$20 values—Invoice Sale Price : : : : :

\$10.85

Folks who want a rough coat for rough wear—the rougher the wear the better it stands it—say they've found it in those \$5 and \$6 Gray Melton Overcoats at

\$2.78

In Men's Suits in this sale the buying power of money is also something wonderful.

THE WHEN

Our Traveling Salesmen will resume their usual routes January 6, with the largest and most complete lines of merchandise, for present and future shipment to which we have ever asked attention of the trade.

Special Low Quotations

On leading Domestic Lines and some specialties for immediate sale. Stocks complete in every department. Lowest prices always a certainty.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

Importers, Jobbers Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc., Etc.

Wholesale Exclusively.

ENDED IN A FIASCO

FAILURE OF HOT HEADS TO TIE UP PHILADELPHIA STREET RAILWAYS.

Many Employees Refused to Take Part in an Unauthorized Strike—About 200 Out of a Job.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—The street-railway strike precipitated last night by the incendiary actions of a few hot-headed agitators, against the earnest protests of President Mahon and the other leaders, ended in a complete fiasco, after a few hours, in which no damage was done, there was no tie-up, and almost every line ran its cars as usual. This was because many of the motormen and conductors were opposed to a renewal of the strike, and reported for duty at the regular hour. Of those who remained out all but 152 were brought to their senses by an order issued by the company, that all who failed to return to work by 3 o'clock this afternoon would be permanently discharged. Of the 152 malcontents, 40 were employed on one branch. About fifty others, not included in this number, resigned their positions. Additional pressure was brought to bear on the men to go back by President Mahoney's bulletin, that the strike was not legal, because it had not been authorized by the constitution of the Amalgamated Association of Railroad Employees. The men who returned will be given their regular runs, and the company has reiterated its willingness to consider any grievances submitted by the employees. The radical men who brought about last night's turbulent scenes and to-day's failure are at odds with President Mahon and threaten to withdraw from the association. Hiram W. Lutz, who presided at the mass meeting last night, and who ordered the strike, was summarily expelled to-day from the Amalgamated Association by order of National President Mahon. Since the association effected an organization in this city Lutz has been chairman of the local executive committee. The reasons given for his expulsion are that he violated the constitution of the association in ordering a strike against the advice of the other executive officers, and in breaking a most solemn obligation to the association's ritual. For reinstatement he can appeal to the national board, and, this failing, the national convention.

President Mahon, in speaking of last night's action, said: "I have noticed for several days an effort on the part of certain agitators and outsiders to bring about another strike. It culminated in the meeting being called for the Labor Lyceum last night. Having the honor of the Amalgamated Association and the cause of the street-car men at stake, I determined to prevent it if possible. I saw the president of the lyceum and told him the meeting was unofficial. He said if I attempted to speak he would have me arrested. I did not speak and discontinued the strike, with the result already known. The professional agitators and certain hoodlums and outsiders were in control and swayed the men. Sober judgment, however, seems to have prevailed to-day, and I am still confident the difference between the company and the men will yet be adjusted if the latter will be patient. The association will not be injured, but will be benefited, it is hoped, by the withdrawal of an objectionable element."

Miners' Wages Increased.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 3.—Following the action of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company in advancing the miners' rate from 50 cents to 64 cents per ton, the employees of the Pittsburgh and Chicago and the first pool, Mooninghills Gas Coal Com-

pany, on Dec. 31, she got under way and proceeded south outside the harbor when a heavy gale set in, and such a sea was running that the Halifax pilot could not be landed.

Unconformed Rumor.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 3.—There is a wild rumor here that the yacht Eallman, having on board a party of wealthy gentlemen from New York, has been wrecked off Cape Hatteras and the entire party drowned. The wires are down between here and Hatteras and the rumor cannot be verified. It cannot be traced to a reliable source here.

A dispatch from New York says: The steam yacht Tallman was chartered by Mr. Herbert Halliday, for three months' cruise in the West Indian waters, and sailed from New York on Dec. 19 for Bermuda. The vessel was boarded by her engines had recently been overhauled, and she had been fitted with a new deck, sails and search light. The Tallman was formerly the steam yacht Tillie. She was built in New York in 1882, and is owned by J. B. Thompson, a wealthy merchant of that port being Salem. Her dimensions are: Length, 133 feet; breadth, 17 feet; depth, 6.5 feet. She carries 100 tons gross and fifty-nine tons net.

Washed Overboard.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The British steamer Ardie arrived this afternoon from Haytian ports, with her colors at half-mast, in memory of her late commander, Captain Batchelor, who was washed overboard and lost at sea during a hurricane. The accident occurred Dec. 13, while the Captain and three of the crew were endeavoring to secure the deck load of the steamer.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Arrived: Britannic, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 4.—Owing to severe weather the Umbria, which arrived outside the harbor this morning, was unable to land her Irish passengers or mails here and, after embarking a pilot, she proceeded for Liverpool.

SIX BODIES FOUND

AND TWO MORE SUPPOSED TO BE UNDER THE MASS OF DEBRIS.

Victims of the St. Louis Fireworks Explosion Increased by Yesterday's Developments—Ghastly Find.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Six men are dead and two are missing as the result of the terrible explosion of fireworks in the H. B. Grubbs commission building, at No. 309 North Second street, yesterday. The identified dead are:

FRANK NIEHAUS, nineteen years old, PAUL HARTY, seventeen years old, ALBERT CHEMLER, twenty-one years old, ERNEST SCHNEITZ, twenty years old, taken from the ruins alive and died at the City Hospital several hours later.

NORMAN MARSH, thirty-five years old, LEWIS LAY, twenty-two years old, H. S. Williams, nineteen years old, and Charles Erickson, nineteen years old.

The bodies of the Excelsior Wire and Iron Manufacturing Company, are still missing, and their bodies are thought to be buried in the ruins. All night long the firemen worked in the bitter cold, pouring several streams of water on the smoldering mass of debris. In the alley between Second and Third streets there arose from the wreck clouds of ill-smelling smoke.

The crowd sniffed in horror, for they thought they could discern the stench of burning flesh. The firemen said the odor was manifested during the night, and they, too, believed the bodies of the men were under the mass of debris. The search is still in progress, and it is believed that the bodies of the men who were working in the building, and had not been at work long before they made a ghastly find. It was reported that the bodies of the men were found under the mass of debris, and that the bodies of the men were found under the mass of debris.

Up to a late hour no more bodies have been recovered, and it is believed that the bodies of the men who were working in the building, and had not been at work long before they made a ghastly find. It was reported that the bodies of the men were found under the mass of debris, and that the bodies of the men were found under the mass of debris.

THE SAN FRANCISCO SCANDAL.

Detectives Say Mrs. Baddin Is a Myth—Dr. Brown Criticized.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Mary A. Davidson says that the mysterious Mrs. Baddin, who, she declares, forced her to act the part of an intermediary in the attempt to extort \$100,000 from Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown, has been a myth. She says she never saw Mrs. Baddin, and that the story of her existence is a pure invention.

ANOTHER DISCREPANCY.

Shortage of Omaha's Ex-Treasurer May Be Swelled to About \$100,000.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 3.—Several months ago City Treasurer Bollin was forced to turn the office over to his bondsmen, when a defalcation of \$25,000 was found. A committee appointed by the City Council at once commenced an investigation and has delayed its report from month to month. A report was to have been made to-night. At the last moment the committee notified the Council that the report must be again postponed. In explanation, the committee said a new and unexpected discrepancy had been found. The figures indicate an additional shortage in the city treasury, which, unless counterbalanced by items are found, will reach over \$77,000 alone. In checking up the entries on the bond books an unaccounted entry of \$77,000 was unearthed by the committee. It appears that Bollin had recorded the \$25,000 realized from short-term bond sales last spring, and is in the sum of \$77,000, and the money which he had secured by the sale of the bonds, was not included in the report. He was called before the finance committee to repeat his story, but he explained that he had written the figures probably because they were necessary to make the account balance.

SAFE IN HAVEN.

Arrival at New York of the Steamer Washington After a Perilous Trip.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The German tank steamer Washington, Captain Dickinson, arrived safely in port this evening after a very eventful and perilous voyage. The Washington is one of the largest of the fleet of oil-tank steamers plying between this port and Hamburg. She sailed from Hamburg Dec. 12, during the heavy gale which raged in the North Sea and English channel, and was obliged to leave for nearly twelve hours. Her steering apparatus broke, and she encountered storm after storm until Dec. 25. The steering gear finally being made available, in latitude 43.45, longitude 22.40, a steamer, apparently disabled, was sighted. On getting down close to her she proved to be the British steamer Massapequa, from Rotterdam, for New York. She signaled "safety" and was towed to Halifax. Captain Dickinson answered all right, and preparations were made accordingly to take the steamer in tow. On account of the heavy weather this was accomplished only after repeated efforts. The Washington reached Halifax on Dec. 29 with the Massapequa, having towed her for two days and seventeen hours, a distance of 40 miles. The Washington, in teaching Halifax harbor, cast off the tow line and took on sufficient coal to allow her to continue her voyage to this

BAD CASE OF FRIGHT

SPANIARDS ALARMED AT THE ADVANCE OF THE INSURGENTS.

Martial Law Proclaimed for the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio by Government Authorities.

ONE OF CAMPOS'S SCHEMES

BY WHICH HE HOPES TO PREVENT UPRISING OF SYMPATHIZERS.

He Cannot Stay the Advance of the Cuban Army, but Will Hold Its Friends at Havana in Check.

SEMI-PANIC AT THE CAPITAL

LACRET'S BAND OF RAIDERS ONLY TWENTY-THREE MILES AWAY.

Fears Entertained That Part of the Insurgent Forces Will Make a Rapid Dash into the City.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—There is a semi-panic in the city to-night. The announcement that martial law had been proclaimed was followed this evening by the report that the insurgents are apparently making a swift advance directly upon Havana. The advance guard of their cavalry, under Gen. Lacret, which is only eighteen miles from Guanabacoa, the latter being but a suburb of Havana, five miles from the city, where a bathing beach, frequented by the citizens of Havana, is located. General Lacret, with his cavalry, seems to be but a scouting party in advance of the insurgent wing commanded by Quintin Bandera. Word received from La Catedral, a town between Guanabacoa and Banao, and about a dozen miles from Lapaste, reports that there are indications of a rapid advance movement in considerable force on the part of the wing of the insurgent army under Bandera. Nothing definite is known as to the strength in numbers of Bandera's command, but the news of the near approach of the insurgents has caused the utmost anxiety among the authorities, and every preparation is being hastily made to have the city's defenses in readiness to repel an attack or to prevent damage by the wing of the insurgent army.

So far as is known Gomez is still operating in the region about Guanabacoa, with a large force of insurgents, and nothing has been heard of the movement of that wing of the insurgent army that indicates an immediate movement to co-operate with Bandera in a direct attack upon Havana. It is believed that Bandera is simply planning a demonstration against Havana, to divert attention from Gomez and the southern wing, while that general completes the work of destruction in the carefree city of Havana province or makes a dash into Pinar del Rio. Nevertheless, the unparalleled boldness and intrepidity of the movements of the insurgents creates something like a panic here, and the conviction is universal that unless ample force is displayed to show the insurgents that they would find destruction by an attack on Havana there is danger that they will make a destructive dash into Havana itself. The progress of this last movement is, therefore, awaited with keenest apprehensions.

EARLIER ADVICES.

Martial Law Proclaimed—Movements of the Insurgent Army.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—The authorities confess the grave condition of affairs in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio. Maximo Gomez has declared his purpose to penetrate into the province of Pinar del Rio. Although his forces have not yet reached the borders of that province, the action of the authorities is understood to indicate that they have no hopes of preventing him from carrying out his threat. It is not only the organized armed force of the insurgent army that they find themselves compelled to prepare against; in fact, there is little apprehension that this force could effect much success in an assault on this city, great as is the damage that they have wrought in the country, but the irresistible progress of the insurgent army whither it listeth, from one end of the island to the other, has served immensely to increase the boldness of their sympathizers, who have hitherto remained passive noncombatants. If these were to see the occasion for a successful stroke there is no doubt that great accessions to the insurgent forces would be gained throughout the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, and there are grave fears that an uprising would occur in the city of Havana itself.

It is not by means to be considered that the apparent lack of hope of checking the new advance shown by the authorities has led to the cessation of efforts, to prevent the advance. The Spanish forces swarm on all sides of the advancing insurgents. From time to time they are massed at what is considered a salient point in the advance with the hope of bringing about a pitched battle, which the Spanish military leaders feel certain would result in cutting the insurgents to pieces. But the unrivaled skill and generalship shown by Gomez and his lieutenants in avoiding such traps and in carrying his army past the most elaborately planned barriers of the Spanish have served to greatly discourage the leaders on that side. Their elusive antagonists seem never to be within their reach, and yet always inflicting the most serious damage on their territory.

The battalions which were placed near Palos, as was yesterday cabled, to check the advance into Havana, seem to have been completely eluded and the efforts to save the rich sugar country about Guanabacoa seem to have been equally futile. Yet the column of General Echague is stationed in the immediate vicinity of Guanabacoa, while Gen. Navarro has forces both at San Nicolas and Paler and at Nuevo Paz. These forces are in the very country through which the insurgents have advanced, and men here ask themselves how they are able to accomplish it. General Valdes also is stationed at Madruga, the marine battalion at Aguacate on the line of the railroad between Matanzas and Havana, and General Prat at Ceiba, Matanzas, little south of Aguacate, and Gen. Moya, near Madruga. Finally Colonels Segura and Galvis are following in the rear of the insurgents.

It is believed that a large band of the insurgents is still trying to force its way into Havana by way of the mountains about El

Guanamun, which is on the border of the southern part of the province of Havana, going thence south of San Nicolas. A small force of insurgents, according to official reports, has already taken possession of the district of San Nicolas, which adjoins Guanabacoa on the east. Reports have been received here to the effect that the insurgent army is moving westward from the southern portion of the province of Havana having now passed Matanzas and is now in the district of Havana. The northern insurgent army has been reported at Aguacate, about seventy kilometers or more than twenty miles from the city. As the insurgent army is cabled, it is believed that the southern army of the insurgents intends to make an attempt to effect a junction with the division in the province of Pinar del Rio, to the westward of Havana.

Quintin Bandera, the third in command of the insurgent forces, has transferred his headquarters to a spot between Jaruco and Sabana, which is not far from Jaruco. Sabana, which is a small town, is situated on the railroad near Bermeja, Matanzas province. Another report has it that Bandera has moved his forces between Guanabacoa and Banao, and also the Encrucijada and Munez fields, and the plantation of Delicias, in the district of Guanabacoa. The village of Zuleta, in the district of Cabaiguana, has been burned and the railroad bridge over the river, Huanabaco, destroyed.

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Skidshank is still reported from the neighborhood of Javalanos, in Matanzas province, in which the insurgents are reported to have lost six killed.

It is said that at Vega a force of fifteen armed volunteers has surrendered to the insurgents.

Port Captured by Americans.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A dispatch to the World from Kingston, says: Advice just received here by carrier, from the camp of the American allies of the Cuban insurgents, under General Wilson, located near Las Purlas, province of Manzanilla, Cuba, give an account of a night attack on the town of Las Purlas, which was captured by about two hundred Spaniards. After three hours of fighting the Spaniards surrendered. The Spanish loss was four killed and twenty-three wounded, while the insurgent loss was twenty-nine killed and twenty-four wounded. Among the latter was Lieutenant Monson, who was not, however, seriously wounded. General Wilson's command, which numbered about 1,000 men, had a large amount of ammunition, together with five hundred rifles and a supply of provisions. The town of Las Purlas, which is of great value had been taken from the fort it was wrecked by dynamite.

Moving on Havana.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—An official announcement says that the advance guard of General Gomez and Maceo's army has succeeded in entering the province of Havana. The advance guard, which is composed of the telegraph wires and destroyed the railroad as they passed on westward towards Havana.

AN A. P. A. CIRCULAR

PRESIDENT TRAYNER REVIEWS THE WORK OF HIS ORGANIZATION.

Calls Attention to Measures Before Congress, Discusses Presidential Candidates and Denounces Papacy.

DETROIT, Jan. 3.—W. J. H. Trayner, the supreme president of the American Protective Association, will tomorrow issue to the councils of the order throughout the country a circular of nearly 8,000 words reviewing the progress of the organization and the political situation. Mr. Trayner states in his circular that a large number of the members of Congress are also members of the A. P. A. pledged to the following measures, most of which will be introduced into the House during the present session:

A bill to secure a just distribution of federal offices (known in the last Congress as House Bill 884).

A bill to establish a national university (known in the last session as House Bill 849).

A bill to restrict immigration and regulate naturalization (known as Linton's bill, House Bill 874).

Linton's bill, which is a bill to amend the legislation prohibiting for all time sectarian appropriations.

A bill to prohibit advertisers or others from using the national emblem as an advertising device.

A bill to open to public inspection all monastic and private or semi-public institutions that are not under State control.

A bill to prohibit the president from appointing any officer thereof of any religious or ecclesiastical body as the delegate or representative of any church or ecclesiastical body.

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